



THE PEOPLE.
FISHY COMPANION.
It is in you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER

THE BEE.

WASHINGTON

The
GREAT ADVANCE
JUN.
Do you want a
feather race a
trade Road
a brand a
at colored
B.B.B.

VOL XVIII. WASHINGTON, D.C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900. NO. 32



DR. JOHN R. FRANCIS.
A successful physician and the owner of the only color-
ed Sanatorium in the country.



MRS. BETTIE FRANCIS.
Who will insist on a re formation in the schools.





THEY SAY

Deception may succeed for a while.
Honesty is perpetual and sticks to it.
It is better to do your whole duty than to do half.

It is not the man who thinks he owns it all who succeeds.

Never show your ignorance at any time.

Senator Pritchard made a great speech in the Senate Monday.

He defended the Southern Negro to perfection.

John W. Patterson is a hustler.

Speak well of your neighbor.

The world is the stage and the people are the players.

There is some honor among thieves.

Do you know what to say always?

Never imagine that you know it all.

L. H. Peterson will make a good alternate.

The boys are pushing Turner in the west.

You should not misjudge your friends.

When you know you are right go ahead.

Don't be the man to disappoint.

Never make a promise if you think you cannot keep it.

Judge Bradley is a man of nerve.

Think well and act accordingly.

The American Negro need no despair.

Don't you suggest anything that is wrong.

Col. M. M. Parker is a man who will not stoop to small things.

There are earthquakes in the land.

An earthquake will strike North Carolina one of these days.

The money you earn keep it if you can.

An ancient once said "Put money in thy purse."

The deceitful man is a treacherous man.

Genl. Harries is a hustler from way back.

There would be a jubilee in this city if Commissioner Wight would hand in his resignation.

Don't be alarmed should you hear a gun go off.

Col. L. M. Saunders always gets nervous when he hears Col. M. M. Parker's name called.

Mr. Chapin Brown has been elected president of the Bar Association.

Don't dig a pit for another you may fall in it yourself.

The police court is not doing very much business now.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

The man who thinks he is great in his own estimation is a fool in the eyes of others.

The world is in an uneasy frame of mind.

The English will eventually win.

There is a great deal of work for us to do.

The Negro need not be despondent, he will come out on top some day.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

Purvis will not carry his district.

Of course Col. L. M. Saunders will not serve on the committee.

He is too much of a man to accept now.

John F. Cook is about the smallest big Negro in this city.

You are liable to hear almost anything at this time.

It is rumored that Purvis will go as a delegate to the next convention.

John F. Cook would like to go also.

Be candid in your expressions it will pay you.

There will be a representative election.

PORTO RICO'S CONDITION.

What a Government Agent Says About It.

CULTURE OF BANANAS

A Wide Range of Tropical Products—Coffee Culture—No Man Should Go There Who Has No Capital—The Climate and the People.

Mr. O. F. Cook, special agent in charge of the Department of Agriculture, has returned from Puerto Rico and has made a preliminary report to the Secretary. Notwithstanding the numerous books and magazine articles which have been published, there was still very little definite information available concerning the agricultural conditions and economic plants of that island.

At present very little in the way of plant products is exported from Puerto Rico out side of coffee, sugar and tobacco. All other crops are designated "minors," and these being considered unworthy of the serious attention of the planters, their cultivation is generally left to be desultory efforts of the poorest and most ignorant of the population. As a result there has been little attempt at the improvement of varieties either by selection or by the introduction of superior seed. Much of the fruit and vegetables sold in the markets of Puerto Rican cities is of very inferior quality and quite unsuitable for export. The Department will assist the more enterprising farmers, both Americans and Puerto Ricans, in experiments, which many of them have already undertaken, in order to find out what new crops suitable for our markets can be grown there.

An already pointed out in Secretary Wilson's annual report, we are paying over \$200,000,000 for tropical plant products, a part of which could be furnished by Puerto Rico. Instead, however, of entering upon too many suggestions at once, it is desirable to settle upon a few of the more promising crops and encourage the production of these articles on a scale sufficient to give them a recognized place in commerce. For bananas, for instance, we paid in 1928 over \$5,000,000, mostly in Jamaica and Central America. In Puerto Rico the banana has scarcely been considered as a source of income or an article of export. It has been planted principally for shade in the coffee plantations, and as one variety was as good as another for this purpose, most of the bananas are unsalable. The variety almost exclusively imported into the United States is not generally cultivated. As the conditions for commercial banana growing are very favorable, it may be expected that attempts in this direction will soon be made. It is necessary, however, that at least five hundred acres be put under thorough cultivation, for the product of less land can hardly be marketed to advantage. Unless a company with ample capital will undertake the experiment, it can be made only through an organized effort by the land-owners of some favorable locality.

In the meantime it is of great importance that the existing industries of Puerto Rico be improved. Sugar lands are receiving attention from American capitalists, and large factories with the most modern facilities are being built. Coffee has, however, been the chief product of the island, and is, perhaps, that in which the greatest expansion is possible. Over \$13,000,000 worth of coffee has been exported in a single season from Puerto Rico, in spite of the fact that methods of cultivation are of the most primitive character. Instead of seedlings grown in nurseries, those which sprout up by chance in the heavily shaded plantations are used. These are already weak and spindling; in order to keep them alive heavy shade is necessary, and this is continued throughout the life of the plant. This, together with the overcrowding and lack of proper care, brings the average crop down to one-third or less of what might be obtained through better methods of cultivation. There is also a large amount of land suitable for coffee culture, but not now planted, so it is not unreasonable to believe that if this industry were properly developed Puerto Rico might supply at least half of the enormous quantity consumed by the United States, our imports in 1928 being valued at over \$65,000,000.

There are, however, few Americans interested in coffee growing, and the capitalists, who have canvassed Puerto Rico for profitable investments, have been giving little attention to the possibilities of coffee doubtless because of the depressed condition of the market, the result of overproduction of inferior grades in Brazil and elsewhere. The superior quality of the Puerto Rican article has, however, long been recognized in the European market, and there is every probability that an increasingly large amount will be required in the United States.

For men without capital or experience in the industries of tropical countries, there are no openings in Puerto Rico, but with the improvement of means of transportation there will be much to encourage the settlement of farmers of sufficient enterprise and intelligence to carry on diversified farming and profit by the advantageous local conditions. But from information gained from the most reliable sources, we must take exception to some of Mr. Cook's statements. He says the soil and climate is exceedingly diverse. This is hardly so. The soil is simply divided into upland and lowland, and is less diversified than that of any New England state. The climate is hot, and not one that the average citizen of the United States can withstand for a long period.

Mr. Cook also says the island is not thickly populated, and here, perhaps, he may give a wrong impression. It is about as thickly populated as the State of Connecticut, which most Americans would consider a fairly well settled locality.

Skates made of gold are popular in St. Petersburg. One lady had the blades of her skates enriched with diamonds.

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It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price: \$3 for single and \$4 for double truss.

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LIFE PROLONGED.

More About Metchnikoff's Serum for Old Age.

Dr. Elie Metchnikoff, of Paris, has reason to believe that he will discover serums which will feed the human cells so accurately that the life of man may be prolonged to two hundred and fifty years.

He said the other day: "At present we are only in the theoretic stage, but the surprising success that has attended our experiments thus far gives hope that we shall soon be far beyond mere theory. Unless the best serum for use to the end of strengthening and invigorating the nobler cells of the human body is found, we shall be defenseless against old age, but this once discovered, the cells needing it are armed for the conflict with their destroying neighbors. Then death will become less terrible, for we can adjourn the final hour until the tired body calls for rest. The time assuredly will come when we shall be able to maintain for an indefinite period the equilibrium between the constructive and destructive forces of the body. I am not prepared to say that man ever will be able to live always. No one would want that. Some force ap-



(Elie Metchnikoff.)

parently outside one's self but really within now commands that one should die. All of us will be glad of death at some time, just as we wish to stop eating when we are satisfied."

Dr. Mirey, the newly elected president of the Academy of Medicine, expresses regret that this so-called discovery has received such wide publicity thus early. "It has not yet come before any scientific body for examination," he says, "and until this happens scientific men will pay no attention to newspaper talk on the subject."

THE FUR CROP.

How Animals Are Trapped in Northwestern Connecticut.

The method of trapping foxes near Winsted, Conn., is unique. A large stone is placed in the center of a pool, just out of the foxes' reach. On the stone is a piece of meat for bait. In the water nearby a steel-jawed trap is hidden and a piece of green moss four or five inches square put on the pan of the trap. The trap is under water and the green moss hides it. The fox doesn't like going into the water in this weather, and when he sees the bait he figures out that he can get it by jumping on the moss, but he doesn't succumb all at once. He begins to trot around the pool, trying to find some other way of reaching the bait. If he is very hungry, or very young he will stop after a few laps and, standing on the moss, get himself immediately caught.

The trap is not fastened to anything, and the fox carries it out, but he cannot go far with it, owing to the pain inflicted by the jaws and to its weight. He is soon tracked down and captured by the hunter.

The old wily foxes are not deceived by the green patch of moss. Sometimes they will trot around the pool until they have worn a path about it. A coon which has less intelligence than a fox, can always be trapped by the pool and moss game, but even when trapped he is not always caught, for he will gnaw his leg off, and, leaving it in the trap, get away with the rest of himself.

The quotations in the market this year are as follows: Raccoon skins, from 90 cents to 25 cents; mink, from \$3.50 to 50 cents; red fox, from \$3.00 to 60 cents; beaver, from \$7.00 to \$25.00; skunk, from \$1.50 to 45 cents; muskrats, from 11 cents to 8 cents; gray fox, from \$1 to 40 cents; black bear, from \$25 to \$15; black bear cubs, from \$12 to \$6; otter, from \$10 to \$7; fisher, from \$8 to \$6; silver fox, from \$150 to \$50; cross fox, from \$20 to \$10; lynx, from \$10 to \$5; wild cat, from 35 cents to 20 cents; tame cat, black, 30 cents; badger, 40 cents; civet cat, 20 cents.

Now and then a lynx is bagged on the New York border, but not often. But foxes, red and gray, a few cross foxes, minks, otter, skunks, wild cats and coons are plentiful enough, and are shipped from all the towns hereabouts in large quantities. Nearly all the minks and many of the other animals are secured by trappers.

Influenza Caused by Ozone.

On one occasion the writer walked to the edge of Lake Michigan when a strong wind was blowing right from the lake. The bodily condition was as near perfect as could be, and yet in less than five minutes there was every evidence of having caught an extremely hard cold. The severe influenza continued until, on walking away, in less than 500 feet, it disappeared as if by magic. It is very certain that the temperature had nothing to do with this, nor the wind; but the influenza was directly due to the abundant ozone in the air. By inquiry it was learned that hundreds of residents who had lived upon the immediate edge of the lake had been obliged to move back three or four miles in order to relieve themselves from such experiences.

Physicians readily admit that it is not always possible to say why one "catches" cold; it certainly cannot always be because of undue exposure or change in temperature, but probably also to changes in the electric condition of the air. Facts of this kind should lead to the extreme caution in studying any supposed relation between the weather and health.—Popular Science.

THE WORLD'S FOOD SUPPLY

Nut Products Will Feed Three Times the World's People.

NUT CULTURE IS URGED.

Then There Are Many Weeds and Wild Fruits That Can Be Used at a Pinch—Where We Get Our Present Food Supply.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been carefully and systematically investigating the food stock in trade of nearly every country on the globe.

Agents who are food students have been sent to China, Peru, Persia, Mexico everywhere to the remotest ends of the earth for the purpose of finding out what the new or neglected food products are, their value as a nutritious diet, and the extent to which they can be used to lengthen the menu of the civilized cook.

Some very interesting and startling facts are being handed in through the reports that cover the food question from New England to the Philippines, from Mexico to the heart of the Mongolian empire. It has been discovered that the nut trees alone could at a pinch feed a population three times as great as the present number of inhabitants.

While a dozen vegetables cover the limit of the variety on the average table, the earth is growing hundreds of kinds that are nutritious, delicious and easy to cultivate.

A single wild tribe of Western Indians is using forty-one kinds of vegetables which are absolutely unknown, even to the chef who draws a salary as large as that of a United States Senator.

An endless variety of down-trodden weeds can be converted into wholesome, succulent "garden truck." Even the much maligned nettle has the latest qualities of a delicious extremity.

Especially interesting are the facts furnished by the nut specialists. There is no product that requires so little cultivation as the nut, and none is more wholesome as a food staple.

An orchard of two thousand trees in California yields every year over 24,000 pounds of hulled nuts. Already the commercial mind has seized upon the enormous profits to accrue from the sale of various preparations of nuts, and at least ten large companies manufacture nothing but nut food.

The government is making a special point of recommending nut culture. In New England the abandoned farms are being planted with nut trees, and the worked-out ground is found to flourish abundantly. Farms in nearly every Northwestern state are planting nut trees along with their peaches and pears, and are utilizing the hill-sides where nothing else will grow for fruit orchards.

In the past the objection to nuts as food has been that they were hard to digest, but with the new methods of preparing and cooking them, they are rendered as healthful as the apples and pears, and are utilizing the hill-sides where nothing else will grow for fruit orchards.

The introduction of new foods is an excellent plan for both the health and commercial prosperity of a nation. Nearly all of what are now regarded as indigenous fruits and vegetables have been imported to us from other lands. Of the food plants now in use only pumpkins and a few grapes, plums and berries were originally found on the soil.

Oats, barley and rye originated in wild forms along the Mediterranean. The first noted species of wheat was brought from Persia. The common garden bean traces its ancestry back of the landing of the Pilgrims to an early aboriginal state in the Andes. The Orient furnished us with melons, cucumbers and onions. Egg plant and tomatoes were discovered in Peru. Quinces, pears, currants and large white grapes in Europe. While the most common of our vegetables, celery, lettuce, cabbage and spinach, were transplanted from the shores of the Mediterranean.

If these important features of our daily food supply have all found their way to us from foreign lands, it seems but a question of sufficient search throughout the world to increase the store until all possibility of a food famine in future ages is rendered inconceivable.

One point that is being strongly brought out by the government is that many things once considered wild and poisonous, and many that are still looked upon as weeds, are health-giving products and should be ranked as a portion of the reserve food supply. Indeed, the bureau has selected seventeen of the most ordinary weeds and has issued a pamphlet extolling their virtues as available, healthful foods. In the list are found dock, the mashed margold, mercury, black charlock, commonly held as poisonous; chicory, pokeweed, also regarded as poisonous; purslane, for which the farmer inherits his dislike; and the despised nettle.

A wonderful reserve fund for the human appetite is to be found in the vegetable diet of the Klamath Indians. A novel variety of food forming a menu unknown to civilization is offered in the pulp of the great yellow water lily, which is converted into a farinaceous food; in the weed known as goosefoot, which bears a black seed, which is ground up for loaves and cake, and in the arrow-head, which in the fall develops a starchy white tuber at the end of the roots, not to mention the tubers that resemble beets, turnips and carrots, the nuts that are ground into "coffee" and the flower leaves that furnish fairy-like desserts.

The taming of wild fruits is another branch of the food agent's business. Mr. Augustus Henry, who is authority on Chinese flora, states that there are at least one hundred varieties of fruits growing wild in the interior of China that, if transplanted to good soil and properly cultivated, would prove as important a food supply as our present necessary apple and pear.

The Le Conte pear, which has revolutionized pear growing in Southern California, was originally the Chinese pear, grown solely for ornamental purposes.

ill strong and active, and says he feels as young as when on his twenty-first birthday he started out for the first time with a mail sack swung over his shoulder.

Theatrical Snowstorm.

Realistic snowstorms for theatres are produced by a new machine, which has two revolving perforated cylinders to drop faked and granulated substances respectively, with electric fans under each cylinder to drive the "snow" across the stage as falls.

The mate of the ship at the "crisis" moment of the storm shouted out: "Let go the topsail-halliards!" "The 'a' isn't touching of 'em, sir," was a reply of a newly shipped sailor.

(Lancashire Weekly)

The Bee.

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LET NOT A GUILTY ONE
ESCAPE.

Now that reforms are being discussed among those interested in our public schools the question naturally arises, "Is the conduct of the superintendent to be the only subject of inquiry and radical treatment?"

We do not pretend to pass judgment upon a gentleman whose integrity has for thirty long and eventful years been absolutely unassailable, since the facts involved in the arraignment of the superintendent have been clearly and officially announced. Upon the issue in this case, we can well afford to abide the decision of our trustees, if they will act.

There are other officers whose administration should be the subject of investigation. Correct discipline is one of the essential requisites of proper administration in school affairs as well as in all other forms of government. It is notorious that there has not been that esprit-de-corps among the subordinate officers as it relates to one another and to the superintendent. Duties which, in the very nature of their business they ought to have performed without special orders from their superiors, have been neglected.

The spirit of insubordination was nowhere more prominently shown among the immediate subordinates of the superintendent and even if the latter officer did not promptly curb and control, the fact still remains that the advisers were derelict of duty and should be investigated as well as the superintendent.

This spirit of antagonism manifested on the part of officers of such rank, necessarily had a demoralizing effect upon the entire system of graded schools and rendered them open to severe criticism on the part of the enemies of the schools. To the antagonisms on the part of subordinates may be referred the matter which was opened up at the last meeting of the Board and which promises to continue until proper discipline is fully assured. We are not prepared to say just at what time or under what conditions the necessary discipline may be secured. It has been intimated for a number of years that, perhaps, our schools would be more successfully conducted if placed under the direction of the white superintendent. And the element of expense has been made to cut an important figure in this calculation.

It is true that the cost of maintaining two superintendents is considerable and out of all proportion to actual requirements, assuming the system to be one system. The same thing may be said of our supervising principals and perhaps of our Directors of primary grades.

If therefore considerations of expense merely were to govern the case, in the interest of the taxpayers as well as of the general public and especially the schools, it would seem both wise and expedient to dispense with either the colored or white superintendent, the white or colored supervising principals and the white or colored directresses of primary grades, music, cooking, sewing, etc.

In case of curtailment, it is easy to imagine which would be displaced. But among other things the separate schools are organized for the purpose of allowing the colored people an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to manage their own schools, without the aid of teaching-forces from the whites. This is the only fair or purely

rational ground for the separation of the schools. If this be true then the schools should remain under the present scheme of management until such time as the whites shall deem it best to mix the schools; for to deprive the colored people of the privilege of directing their own schools would be to act on the presumption that they do not possess the necessary ability and have not only been a failure in the past, but have demonstrated their inability to improve upon past conditions.

Moreover, any advancement touching results would be attributable to the direction of the whites, notwithstanding the efficiency of our principals and corps of subordinate teachers. It will readily be seen that we cannot supinely consent to the elimination or consolidation of any of the offices which we now have and which are so necessary to the demonstration of our fitness to conduct our own schools with splendid results.

What is most needed is ability thorough discipline, back-bone, executive ability, enterprise and enthusiasm among the directors and thorough cooperation, strict obedience and devotion to duty among the rank and file of teachers.

A thorough reorganization, a regrading of teachers according to ability, devotion and adaptability, the elimination of the incompetents and recalcitrants, of the superannuated, the deaf and blind and a rekindling of the fires of educational enthusiasm throughout the system, will place our schools upon such basis and running capacity as will render bickerings, antagonisms, adverse criticisms groundless if not impossible, and bestow a much-needed benefit upon patrons and the public generally.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The Negro press is kicked to death because these "Jim Crow Car" laws are being enacted. Whose fault? Let the more intelligent Negro look at this question calmly and decide whose fault it is. The Southern white man imagines that he is superior to the Negro. It is a crime for a Southern Negro to presume that he is socially the equal of those "Cracker Jacks." A common white man or woman imagines that the Negro is his or her inferior. The refined or cultured white man has no time to stop and think of the inferiority of the Negro. Hence the ordinary Negro becomes offensive to the eye of the poor white man, and especially when he gets in a car with his dirty clothes on. He excites sympathy in the eyes of the cultured white man or woman.

What becomes disgusting in the eyes of the poor white man or woman is the condition of the colored man when he enters a car. If he is just out of a sewer he will seek the middle of the car and sit down beside a lady or gentleman, black or white, with an air of presumption and defiance. If he is asked to move to make room for another, he will give impudence. The more refined colored people make complaint as well as the poor white trash. The poor white man is more vindictive than any other class of people. If a colored man enters a car, like a sheep, he will seek to occupy a seat wherever he sees another colored person whether there is room enough for him or not. The question THE BEE asks is, who is responsible for the legislation establishing the "Jim Crow Car?"

The great pow-wow of the anti-expansionists, anti-imperialists, alias anti-good-governmentists and anti-administrations which opened up the "cave-of-the-winds" on last Sunday evening demonstrates to what extent well-dressed patitudes and barren sentimentality can be utilized to bolster up party hopes and stimulate party antagonisms.

If they really wanted something to vent their pent-up notions of liberty, humanity and fair dealing upon, they might have made

disfranchisement, lynchings and mob rule appropriate objects.

If our Manual Training High School is to meet the expectation of the people most interested, it must be able to turn out full-fledged artisans. In other words it must partake of the best features of both the ordinary manual training and the trades schools so-called.

A fair knowledge of the use of promiscuous tools may be desirable, but it is imperative that our boys and girls learn some one of the trades thoroughly.

The ever-present William Jennings Bryan has been in town and gone out again. It is difficult to say what schemes he has hatched, what new issues and new alliances he has found; but for a certainty he has not yet discovered the means of getting enough votes to elect him or he would not be riding on a gins and sputtering up and down the earth seeking whom he may discover and devour.

McKinley views it all with a smile and continues pleasantly sawing wood.

MISS TURNER'S APPOINTMENT.

Dr. J. L. Rankin of Howard University has appointed Miss Lucy Turner to a position of teacher. This is the first colored appointment that has been made for some time. This is a deserving appointment and demonstrates what THE BEE has been saying all the time that the University has confidence in its own students. Miss Turner is a graduate of Howard University and a lady of remarkable intelligence and refinement. Her father is a Washingtonian by birth and her appointment is a compliment. THE BEE would suggest to Dr. Rankin to continue doing good to worthy people.

SCATTER IS THE REMEDY.

THE BEE briefly mentioned the fact last week, that the best method for the Negro to adopt is to scatter. So long as he remains in one spot or remains like a lot of sheep, so long will he be the target for the enemy. There are too many Negroes South for their own good. If two-thirds of them would leave and scatter themselves throughout the Country they would be welcomed. The Southern white man is more in need of the Negro than the Negro is in need of him. It is very important and to the best interest of the Negro if he would pick himself up and move away to some more genial climate than the South.

Editor Benjamin of the Lexington Standard has fallen to an editorial weakness of putting his own cut in his paper.

Be all that you seem to be and nothing more.

THE NEGRO AND HIS RELATION
TO THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS
OF THE SOUTH.

ADDRESS BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Before the Southern Industrial Convention, Huntsville, Ala., October 12th, 1899.

In all discussion and legislation bearing upon the presence of the Negro in America, it should be born in mind that we are dealing with a people who were forced to come here without their consent and in the face of a mutual protest. This gives the Negro a claim upon your sympathy and generosity that no other race can possess. Besides, though forced from his native land into residence of a country that was not of his choosing, he has earned his right to the title of American citizen by obedience to the law, by patriotism and fidelity, and by the millions which his brawny arms and willing hands have added to the wealth of his country.

It is a sign of a new era when we can so far forget the past that a convention, freed from political influence and selfish motive, composed of the most progressive and intelligent white citizens of our Southern States, are wise and brave enough to devote a day to the Negro and his relation to the economic progress of the South. It is well, it is praise worthy, it is wisdom that you do this. No people ever had so much to gain by lifting up a race. No people ever had so much to lose by the degradation of a race.

In saying what I have to day, although a Negro and an ex slave myself, there is no white man whose heart is more wrapped up in every interest of the South and loves it more dearly than is true of myself. She can have no sorrow that I do not share; she can have no prosperity that I do not rejoice in. She can commit no error that I do not deplore. She can take no step forward that I do not approve.

Different in race, in color, in history, we can teach the world that although thus differing it is possible for us to dwell side by side in love, in peace, and in material prosperity.

Let me be one, as I believe I will be in a large degree in the future, in sympathy, purpose, forbearance and mutual helpfulness. Let him who would embitter, who would bring strife between your race and mine be accused in his basket and in his store, accused in the fruit of his body and the fruit of his hand. No man can plan the degradation of another race without being himself degraded. The highest test of the civilization of any race, is its willingness to extend a helping hand to the less fortunate.

The South extends a protecting arm and a welcome voice to the foreigner, all nationalities, languages and conditions, but in this I pray that you will not forget the black man at your door, whose habits you know, whose history you know, whose larger gathering of wealth, but you cannot more of the more law-abiding, useful and God-fearing people than the Negro who has been by your side for three centuries, and whose toil in forest, field and mine has helped to make the South the land of promise and glorious possibility.

WHY THE NEGRO SHOULD STAY HERE.

Before we can make much progress we must decide whether or no the Negro is to be a permanent part of the South. With the light that is before us, I have no hesitation in declaring that the great bulk of the Negro population will reside in your midst. Any hesitation or doubt as to the permanent residence of the race will work infinite harm to the industrial and economic interests of both races. Here, in his wisdom, Providence has placed the colored man. Here he will remain. Here he came without a language, here he found the Anglo-Saxon tongue. Here he came in paganism, here he found Christianity. Here he came with untrained hands, here he found industry. If these centuries of contact with the American have done this, can you not trust to the wise Creator, aided by the efforts of the Negro himself and your guidance, to do the remainder? At this point are you willing to cease your efforts for completion? Your duty to the Negro will not be fulfilled till you have made of him the highest type of American citizen, in intelligence, usefulness and morality.

The South has within itself the forces that are to solve this tremendous problem. You have the climate, the soil and the material wealth. You have the labor to be performed. You have the time. While the calls come daily from South Africa, from the Hawaiian Islands, from the North and the West for the strong and willing arm of the Negro in the field of industry, you, at your very door, have that which others are energetically seeking. Not only are you in possession of that which others are seeking, but you have the important factor of custom and contact. Have so knit the two races together that the black man finds in these Southern States an open sesame in labor, industry and business, that is not surpassed anywhere. It is here alone, by reason of the presence of the Negro, that capital is freed from the tyranny and despotism that prevents you from employing whom you please and for that wage that is mutually agreeable and profitable. It is here that that form of slavery which prevents a man from selling his labor to whom he pleases on account of his color, is almost unknown. We have had slavery, now dead, that forced an individual to labor without a salary, but none that compelled a man to remain in idleness while his family starved.

SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES.

The Negro in all parts of the country is beginning to appreciate the advantage which the South affords him in earning a living, for commercial development, and in proportion as this is true, it will constitute the basis for the settlement of other difficulties. The colored man is beginning to learn that the bedrock upon which every individual rests his chances for success in life, is securing in every manly way—never at the sacrifice of principle—the friendship, the confidence, the respect of his next door neighbor in the little community in which he lives. Almost the whole problem of the Negro in the South rests itself upon the question as to whether he makes himself of such indispensable service to his neighbor, to the community, that no one can fill his place better in the body politic.

There is no other safe course for the Negro to pursue. If the black man in the South has a friend in his white neighbor, and a still larger number of friends in his own community, he has a protection and a guarantee of his rights that will be more potent a defense than any of our Federal Congress or any outside power can confer. While the Negro is grateful for the opportunities which he enjoys in the business of the South, you should remember that you are in debt to the black man for furnishing you with labor that is almost a stranger to strikes, lock-outs and labor wars; labor that is law-abiding, peaceful, teachable; labor that is one with you in language, sympathy, religion and patriotism; labor that has never been tempted to follow the red rag of anarchy, but always the safe flag of his country and the spotless banner of the cross.

But if the South is to go forward and not stand still, if she is to reach the highest reward from her wonderful resources and keep abreast of the progress of the world, she must each and every day, without needless delay, whither she will not be continually addressing to the world that she has a race question to settle. We must reach that point where at every election, from the choice of a magistrate to that of a Governor, the decision will not hinge upon a discussion or a revival of the race question. We must arrive at that period where the great fundamental question of good roads, education, development, agricultural and industrial and public school education will be, in a large degree, the absorbing topics in our political campaign. But that we may get this question from among us, the white man has a duty to perform, the black man has a duty. No question is ever permanently settled until it is settled in the principles of

the highest justice. Capital and lawlessness will not dwell together. The white man who learns to disregard law when a Negro is concerned, will soon disregard it when a white man is concerned.

THE CHURCH AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

In the evolution of the South it seems to me that we have reached that period where private philanthropy and the Christian churches of the white South should, in a larger degree, share directly in the elevation of the Negro. In saying this, I am not unmindful of or ungrateful for what has already been done by individuals and through public schools. When we consider the past, the wonder is that so much has been done by our brothers in white. All great reforms and improvements rest, in a large degree, upon the church for success. You acknowledge that Christianity and education makes a man more valuable as a citizen, makes him more industrious, makes him earn more, make him more upright. In this respect let me see how the three largest white denominations in the South regard the Negro.

To elevate the ignorant and degraded in Africa, China, Japan, India, etc., these three denominations in the South give annually about \$544,000, but to elevate the ignorant, the degraded at your doors, to protect your families, to lessen your taxes, to increase their learning power; in a word, to Christianize and elevate the people at your very side, upon whom, in a large measure, your safety and prosperity depend, these same denominations gave \$21,000—\$21,000 for the benighted at your doors, \$544,000 for the benighted abroad. That thirty-five years after slavery and a fratricidal war, the master should give even \$21,000 through the medium of the church for the elevation of his former slave, means much. Nor would I have one dollar less go to the foreign fields, but I would plead with all the earnestness of my soul that the Christian South give a larger attention to the 8,000,000 of Negroes by whom it is surrounded. All this has a most vital and direct relation to the work of this Industrial Convention. Every dollar that goes into the education of the Negro, is an interest-bearing dollar.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

For years all acknowledge that the South has suffered from the low price of cotton because of over-production. The economic history of the world teaches that an ignorant farming class means a single crop, and that a single crop means, too often, low prices from over-production or famine from under-production. The Negro constitutes the principal farming class of the South. So long as the Negro is ignorant in labor-saving machinery, so long will he confine himself to a single crop, and over-production of cotton will result. So long as this is true, you will be bound in economic fetters; you will be hugging the bear, while crying for some one to help you let go. Every man, black and white, in the South, with his crop mortgaged, in debt at the end of the year, buying his meat from Iowa, his corn from Illinois, his shoes from New York, his clothing from Pennsylvania, his wagon from Indiana, his plow from Massachusetts, his mule from Missouri, and his coffin from Ohio, everyone who is thus situated, is a citizen who is not producing the highest results for his State. It is argued that the South is too poor to educate such an individual so as to make him an intelligent producer. I reply that the South is too poor not to educate such an individual.

Ignorance is many fold more costly to tax-payers than intelligence. Every black youth that is given this training of hand and strength of mind, so that he is able to grasp the full meaning and responsibility of the meaning of life, so that he can go into some trade and turn the raw material into wares and buggies, becomes a citizen who is to add to the wealth of the State and to bear his share of the expenses of educational government. Do you suggest that this cannot be done? I answer that it is being done every day at Tuskegee, and should be duplicated in a hundred places in every Southern State. This, I take, to be the white man's burden just now—no, not his burden, but his privilege, his opportunity, to give the black man sight, to give him strength, skill of hand, light of mind and honesty of heart. Do this, my white friends, and I will paint you a picture that shall represent the future, partly as the outcome of this Industrial Convention, and will represent the land where your race and mine dwell.

BLACK AND WHITE TOGETHER.

Fourteen slaves brought into the South a few centuries ago, in ignorance, superstition and weakness, are now a free people, multiplied in 8,000,000; they are surrounded, protected, encouraged, educated in hand, heart and head, given the full protection of the law, the highest justice meted out to him; rough courts an insatiable enactment, they are stimulated and oppressed, made citizens, and not aliens made to understand by word and act that in proportion as they show themselves worthy to bear the responsibilities, the greater opportunities will be given them. I see them loving you, trusting you, adding to the wealth, the intelligence, the renown of each Southern commonwealth. In turn, I see you confiding in them, embracing them, reckoning them on to the highest success, and we have all been made to appreciate in full that, "The slave's chain and the master's alike broken, The one curse of the race held both in tether; They are rising, all are rising, The black and white together."

THE COMING ELECTION.

HOW THE DISTRICT WILL BE DIVIDED.

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows: First District.—All that part of the city of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln Avenue and Bunker Hill Road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln Avenue and Bunker Hill Road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High

street. Fourth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between F street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west, and north of N. between Fourteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, between Eleventh street west and F street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between I street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twentieth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North and South Capitol streets and Fourth street east.

Twenty-first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE
TO KNOW.

What has become of A. F. Boston. If there will not be some disappointed politicians. If all editors are fools. Will Senator Elkins be a candidate. Is Senator Clark disturbed. If there will not be a change in the District Commissionership. Why John B. Wight will not resign.

WHAT THE BEE WOULD LIKE
TO SEE.

A few colored police appointed. An explanation from Chief Clerk Kemp. Wilcox made a representative from Hawaii to Congress. Celso Ceasean Moreno given a fair play.

EVEN THE DEVIL WANTS TO
SEE BRO. CHASE.

From the Dallas Item. I say, Bro. Chase, you were till Thursday getting here last week. What was the trouble, sir? Were you putting, lazy or negligent, which? True, you are a little acrimonious, for which we sometimes have to deal you a solar plexus blow; and then we're as euphemistic as the urgency of the case will permit; so come! let us continue journalistic amity, if not always courteous.

You're a wreckless, helly-ballo sort of fellow, but you mean well; and, besides, the asperities from your hair-lifting pen, as it comes dripping from the vitriolic pool besides which you always sit, are fairly condoned, in the recreation afforded by reading you.

It makes one study nature; particularly human nature; for while good, you are also a queer specimen of the genus homo!

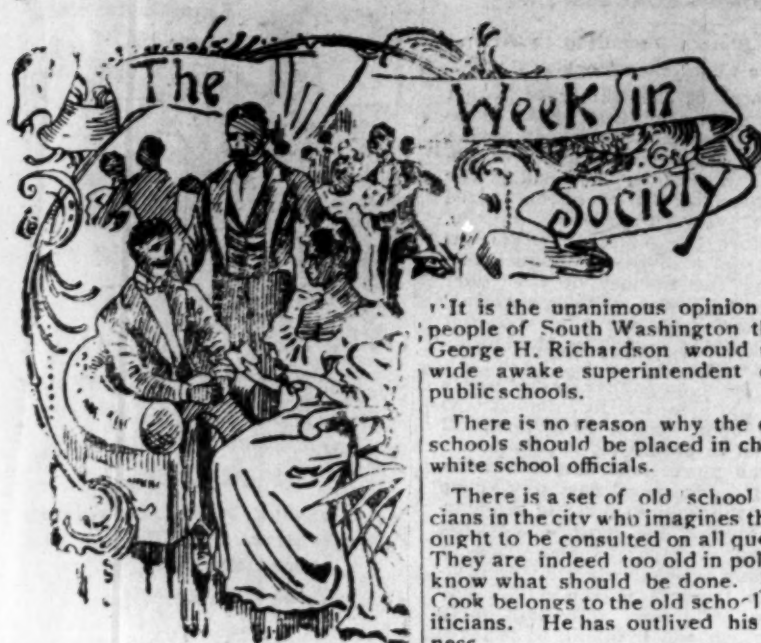
Everybody about the shop is anxious to see the BEE. Why, even the "devil" is all out of sorts when the Bee doesn't show up with promptness; and until he hears what Bro. Chase has to say, there's no getting along with him. Bro. Chase is such a plain man; a grand old commoner, (in his vernacular), can call one such un-Sunday school like names, don't you know?

A. J. McC.

Disappointments may come to us all, but never be surprised when they do come.

Demas is still loyal to the administration.

Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.



Miss Lydia Jean is some what indisposed.

General Robert H. Smalls the hero of the Planter is in the city.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs is doing well in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Ollie Contee is quite sick at her home with the sore throat.

Miss Ella Jones, a teacher at the Bowen building is again very sick.

Col. Wm. Murrell is in the city. The Col. will remain several days.

Mr. Benjamin Washington is leading the 19th Street choir with great success.

Rev. W. Bishop Johnson is one of the most successful ministers in the city.

Miss Ella Jennings, with several of her lady friends will spend a few days in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. P. Hampton White, of New York, was in the city. He left for Chicago, Ill., Thursday evening where he will remain some time.

Louis R. Anderson, Esq., of Chicago Ill., has been very sick at his home for several weeks.

The interest on the principal debt of the 19th Street Baptist Church has been paid for three years in advance.

The recent rules in the public schools between teachers and principals are meeting with great disapproval.

Miss L. A. Hamer of the sewing department, in the public school has been suffering with rheumatism and unable to attend her school duties.

There is no church so numerous for brides as the 19th Street Church. At least ten were present at the services last Sunday morning.

Misses Rosetta A. Boston and Katie C. Lewis will appear before the Bethel Literary Society next Tuesday evening. Both ladies are well known in this city as good writers.

Mrs. Pet Henderson, (nee Contee) wife of Dr. Henderson, of New York who has been quite ill at the residence of her mother, is able to be out again. Mrs. Henderson will return to New York next month.

Miss Lucy Turner of 6th street extended has been appointed as teacher of English and civics at Howard University, to succeed Miss Ella Smith, who was wedded recently to a prominent gentleman of Wilmington, Del.

Dr. C. C. Stewart was entertained in Baltimore, Md., last Sunday by Mrs. George Rice and daughters, 1914 Division street.

The young ladies are quite popular in the social circle of Baltimore. Miss Mary is quite a star in the musical circle. Among those present who were entertained with Dr. Stewart, were Misses M. J. Jones, Lillie Fletcher, Mrs. Abraham Fletcher and others. Misses Fletcher and Jones are two of the most fascinating young ladies in Baltimore.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

Now comes the news that an attempt will be made to have a white superintendent of the colored schools. If the colored people are not more careful the white school officials will make a charge and enter the colored public schools and seize everything in sight.

The petition that was in circulation of an ancient trustee seeker has been shelved. Congress must first change the law before there can be an assistant superintendent or a white man placed over the colored schools.

The candidates for the director of manual training in the public schools have ceased pushing their claims. The trustees will certainly not appoint a man who is ignorant of the business, neither will they appoint a man and give him a chance to learn. The man who is to be appointed must have graduated from a normal training school or hold a certificate from some approved training school, testifying to the qualifications of the person seeking the place. The white trustees as well as a majority of the colored hold these views.

The department of physics was never in a better condition. The pupils in the High Schools are more than anxious to be in Prof. Weatherless' class. They all say he knows his business and is the right man in the right place.

You talk about your refined gentlemen and men of business but you will not find better material anywhere than you will find in the Capitol Savings Bank.

Howard University is on the upward road. The graduates from that institution are making records everywhere they go.

The politicians are uneasy and are anxious for a political fight. The election no doubt will take place next month, at which time all will be given an opportunity to vote.

It is the unanimous opinion of the people of South Washington that Dr. George H. Richardson would make a wide awake superintendent of the public schools.

There is no reason why the colored schools should be placed in charge of white school officials.

There is a set of old school politicians in the city who imagine that they ought to be consulted on all questions. They are indeed too old in politics to know what should be done. John F. Cook belongs to the old school of politicians. He has outlived his usefulness.

Well Prof. Hazen of the weather bureau ran into a colored man last Monday and split his head open. The colored man was on foot and Hazen was on a bicycle. The man who was on foot was arrested.

—ROUNDER.

SEN. PRITCHARD'S SPEECH.

REPLY TO MORGAN OF ALABAMA.

THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO DEFENDED.

Mr. Pritchard on Monday addressed the Senate on his resolution providing that an enactment, by constitution or otherwise, by any state which confers the right to vote upon any of its citizens because of their descent from certain persons or classes of persons, and excludes other citizens because they are not descended from such persons or classes of persons having all other qualifications prescribed by law, in the opinion of the Senate is in violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of a fundamental principle of our republican form of government.

This resolution was introduced in the Senate because of the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina passed by the legislature of that state and submitted to its people for ratification or rejection.

GUARANTY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Pritchard's speech was directed especially to the arguments of Senator Morgan made in the Senate on this resolution a few days ago.

He quoted article 4, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "The United States shall guarantee to every state in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion, and on appeal of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence," and said:

In reading the foregoing provision of the Constitution it will be observed that it is the duty of the United States to guarantee to each state a republican form of government. The language of the Constitution is mandatory, plain and unequivocal. When the members of this body took oath of office, among other things, they agreed to maintain the Constitution of the United States.

He claimed that Senator Morgan's argument against his resolution was in effect that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments can be violated with impunity, provided it becomes necessary to do so to perpetuate democratic rule in the South. Speaking of the danger of curtailing southern representation in Congress by disfranchising southern men as voters he said:

CURTAILMENT OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

"The constitution of the United States is not only intended for our guidance as representatives of the people, but it is consigned to the care and keeping of Congress, and it is the duty of every member of this body to guard with zealous care each of its provisions and at all times to see that the principles enunciated therein are maintained and upheld in the spirit in which they were adopted."

"Recognizing this fact, and realizing the responsibility that rests upon me as a member of this body, I feel that I would be recreant to the trust imposed in me were I to remain silent without protest permit the democratic party of North Carolina to adopt a policy that will ultimately result in the curtailment of our representation in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college. What is it that enables the states of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana to exert such a wonderful influence in the House of Representatives? Is it not due to their numerical strength in that body? The greater the numerical strength of a state in the House of Representatives the greater influence that state will be able to exercise in our national council.

"The state which I have the honor in part to represent is one that is rich in undeveloped resources. It has greater possibilities than any other southern state.

I point with pride to the fact that more cotton factories were established in North Carolina, under the benign influence of republican legislation during the last year, than in any other southern state. This is but an earnest of what we can do in the future if we are accorded that culture and encouragement to which we are entitled as one of the great states of the Union.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

How are we to secure needed legislation? Certainly not by the curtailment of our representation in the House of Representatives; and in this connection I wish to be plainly understood. I am a southerner, and I will do anything in my power to preserve the adoption of any legislation that is calculated and intended to lessen the

power and influence of the state of North Carolina. And while discussing this particular phase of the question I desire to call attention to a fact that has probably escaped the attention of many of the people of the South, and that is the fourteenth amendment, among other things, provides:

"Section 2. Representation shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of the state, or the members of the legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridge, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

"This section of the fourteenth amendment clearly makes it the duty of Congress to the apportionment of representation to base the same upon the numerical strength of each state as shown by the number of votes therein cast. And it only remains for Congress to ascertain the facts as to any particular state in order to deprive that state of representation in proportion to the number of citizens denied the right of suffrage."

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

He considered the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina as involving the most important question that Congress has been called upon to deal with since the war.

"The constitution of 1868 of North Carolina was framed by the republican party," he said, "and among other things it provided that it should guarantee free suffrage to the rich and poor, the illiterate and the educated alike. Its adoption marked an era of encouragement to the common people of the state.

"Thereafter there had existed a deep-seated prejudice against the poor illiterate white man as a result of the system of slavery which had done so much to degrade the poor man and to discourage those who earn their living by manual labor. This section of our constitution is consonant with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Justice Swaine in the slaughterhouse cases, in referring to these amendments, among other things said: 'Fairly construed, these amendments may be said to be the dignity of a new Magna Charta.'

NO DANGER OF NEGRO DENOMINATION.

During the civil war, he said, there was no property nor educational qualification required of those who fought for the confederacy, nor was there such qualifications during the war with Spain. Of the fear of Negro domination in North Carolina he said: "The democratic party of North Carolina attempt to justify their actions in regard to the proposed amendment by asserting that they fear Negro domination. According to the census of 1890 our population was 1,617,947, and of that population only 562,000 were Negroes; and I am sure that if a census could be taken at this time it would show the fact that the white people outnumber the Negro in a greater proportion than they did in 1890. According to the census of 1890 the whites outnumbered the Negroes more than two to one, and no intelligent citizen can be induced to believe that two white North Carolinians are in danger of being dominated by one Negro."

"It is absurd to contend that there is any danger of Negro domination in North Carolina. In the very nature of things it cannot be. From the earliest dawn of civilization to this good hour the great white race has given to the world its history, its philosophy, its laws, its government and its Christianity, and it will continue to do so."

"It has often been contended by the democrats that there are not more than 30,000 white republicans in North Carolina. I have made a careful poll of the white republicans in the state, and I am prepared to show by documentary evidence that cannot be contradicted there are over 60,000 white republican voters in that state. I do not believe that there are today more than 100,000 colored voters in the state and I am sure that at the last election not more than 80,000 colored people voted for the cooperative ticket. I do not undertake to say that the remainder of the colored people voted the democratic ticket, but I do say that hundreds of them were compelled to vote the democratic ticket by intimidation and violence, their votes in many cases being counted for the democrats when actually cast for the republican candidates, and quite a number were prevented from voting at all.

"There are about 30,000 Negroes in North Carolina who can read and write, and who are entitled to vote in the event the proposed amendment is adopted, provided they can pay their poll tax on or before the 1st of March in each election year. The old fashioned cornfield hand belongs to the class of colored people that will be disfranchised under the proposed amendment. It was he who remained at home during the late civil war and cared for the white women and children while the master was in the army fighting to forge the chains of slavery closer about his limbs. His devotion to the white women and children of the South during that terrible ordeal is without a precedent in the history of the world."

PEOPLE ARE AGAINST IT.

He said the North Carolina law was more unjust and discriminating than much-talked-of Goebel election law of Kentucky. He regarded the proposed amendment as an attempt to legalize the fraudulent methods and practices of the democratic party in the past, and he was satisfied that the people in North Carolina, if given an opportunity to express themselves at the polls at the next election, will consign it to oblivion.

Any attempt to turn the colored schools over to the white schools will be condemned by the people.

THE HARDWICK BILL.

AN INTERVIEW IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

(By Booker T. Washington).

(The Hardwick Bill was a measure introduced in the Georgia Legislature for the purpose of disfranchising the colored people. While this bill was before the Legislature, Principal Booker T. Washington gave the following interview to the Atlanta Constitution. The bill was defeated in the Legislature, receiving only 3 votes in its favor in the lower House, where it was introduced and 137 votes being cast against it.)

Professor Booker T. Washington, the head of the famous industrial school for colored youths at Tuskegee, and probably the foremost man of his race today, gave his views on the question of franchise restriction to a representative of the Constitution yesterday. Professor Washington spent the day in the city, having come here on business. When asked for an expression on the Hardwick Bill, he said that he did not care to discuss that or any other specific measure, but on the subject of an educational qualification restricting the ballot to the intelligence of the country, he had very decided views. "I dread the idea of seeming to intrude my views too often to the public," said Professor Washington, "but I feel that I can speak frankly upon this subject, because I am speaking to the South and Southern people. It has been my experience that when our Southern people are convinced that one speaks from the heart and tries to speak that which he feels is for the permanent good of both races, he is always accorded a respectful hearing. No possible influence could tempt me to say that which I thought would tend merely to stir up strife or induce my own people to return to the old time methods of political agitation rather than give their time as most of them are now doing, to the more fundamental principles of citizenship, education, industry and prosperity."

DECISION LEFT TO THE SOUTH.

"The question of the rights and elevation of the Negro is now left almost wholly to the South, as it has been long pleaded should be done," added Professor Washington. "The South has over and over said to the North and her representatives have repeated it in Congress, that if the North and the federal government would 'hands off,' the South would deal justly and fairly with the Negro. 'The prayer of the South has been almost wholly answered. The world is watching the South as it has never done before. 'Not only have the North and the federal Congress practically agreed to leave the matter of the Negro's citizenship in the hands of the South, but many conservative and intelligent Negroes in recent years have advised the Negroes to cast his lot more closely with the Southern white man and to cease a continued senseless opposition to his interests. This policy has gained ground to such an extent that the white man controls practically every state and county and township in the South."

VARIOUS ELECTION LAWS.

"There is a feeling of friendship and mutual confidence growing between the two races that is most encouraging. But in the midst of this confidence of things one is surprised and almost astounded at the measures being introduced and passed by the various law-making bodies of the Southern states. What is the object of the election laws? Since there is white domination throughout the South, there can be but one object in the passing of these laws—to disfranchise the Negro. At the present time the South has a great opportunity as well as responsibility. Will she shirk this opportunity or will she look matters in the face and grapple with bravely, taking the Negro by the hand and seeking to lift him up to the point where he will be prepared for citizenship? None of the laws passed by any Southern state, or that are now pending, will do this. These new laws will simply change the form of the present bad election system and widen the breach between the two races, when we might, by doing right, cement the friendship between them."

DANGEROUS ALL AROUND.

"To pass an election law with an 'understanding' clause simply means that a some individual will be tempted to perjure his soul and degrade his whole life by declining in too many cases that the Negro does not 'understand' the constitution and that a white man, even though he be an ignorant white foreigner with but recently acquired citizenship does 'understand' it. In a recent article President Hadley, of Yale University, covers the whole truth when he says: 'We cannot make a law which shall allow the right exercise of a discretion, any power and prohibit its wrong use.' 'The understanding' clause may serve to keep Negroes from voting, but the time will come when it will also be used to keep white men from voting if any number of them disagree with the election officer who holds the discretionary power. While discussing this matter it would be unfair to the white people of the South and to my race if I were not perfectly frank in my interpretation does the outside world and the Negro put upon these 'understanding' clauses? Either that they are meant to leave a loophole so that the ignorant white man can vote or to prevent the educated Negro from voting. If this interpretation is correct in either case the law is unjust. It is unjust to the white man because it takes away from him the incentive to prepare himself to become an intelligent voter. It is unjust to the Negro because it makes him feel that no matter how well he prepares himself in education for voting he will be refused a vote through the operation of the 'understanding' clause."

IN A FALSE POSITION.

"And what is worse, this treatment will keep alive in the Negro's breast the feeling that he is being wrongfully treated by the Southern white man and therefore he ought to vote against him, whereas with just treatment the years will not be many before a large portion of the colored people will be willing to vote with the Southern

white people. Then, again, I believe that such laws put our Southern white people in a false position. I cannot think that there is any large number of white people in the South who are so ignorant or so poor that they cannot get education and property enough to stand the side of the Negro in these respects. I do not believe that these white people want it continually advertised to the world that some special law must be passed by which they will seem to be given an unfair advantage over the Negro by reason of their ignorance or poverty. It is unfair to blame the Negro for not preparing himself for citizenship by acquiring intelligence and then when he does get education and property to pass a law that can be so operated as to prevent him from being a citizen even though he may be a large tax payer. The Southern white people have reached the point where they can afford to be just and generous; where there will be nothing to hide and nothing to explain. It is an easy matter, requiring little thought, generosity or statesmanship to push a weak man down when he is struggling to get up. Any one can do that. Greatness, generosity, statesmanship are shown in stimulating, encouraging every individual in the body politic to make of himself the most useful, intelligent and patriotic citizen possible. I take from the Negro all incentive to make himself and children useful property-holding citizens and can any one blame him for becoming a beast capable of committing any crime?"

REPRESSION WILL FAIL.

"I have the greatest sympathy with the South in its efforts to find a way out of present difficulties but I do not want to see the South tie itself to a body of death. No form of repression will help matters. Spain tried that for 400 years and was the loser. There is one, and but one way out of our present difficulties, and that is the right way. All but right will fail. We must face the fact that the tendency of the world is forward, and not backward. That all civilized countries are growing in the direction of giving liberty to their citizens, not withholding it. Slavery ceased because it was opposed to the progress of both races and so all forms of repression will fail—must fail—in the long run. When ever a change is thought necessary to be made in the fundamental law of the states, as Governor Candler says in his recent message: 'The man who is virtuous and intelligent, however poor or humble; or of what race or color, may be safely trusted with the ballot.' And as the recent industrial convention at Huntsville, Ala., composed of the best brains of the white South puts it: 'To move the race problem from the domain of politics, where it has so long and seriously vexed the industrial problem of the South, we recommend to the several states of the South the adoption of an intelligent standard of citizenship that will equally apply to black and white alike.' We must depend upon the mental, industrial and moral elevation of all the people to bring relief. The history of the world proves that there is no other safe cure. We may find way to stop the Negro from selling his vote, but what about the conscience of the man who buys his vote? We must go to the bottom of the evil."

SHOULD BE EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

Our southern states cannot afford to have suspicion of evil intention resting upon them. It not only will hurt them morally, but financially. In conclusion let me add that the southern state owe it to themselves not to pass unfair election laws. No state can make a law that can be so interpreted to mean one thing when applied to the black man and another when applied to a white man, without disregarding the constitution of the United States. In the second place, unfair election laws in the long run, I repeat, will injure the white man more than the Negro, such laws will not only disfranchise the Negro, but the white man well. The history of the country shows that in those states where the election laws are most just, there you will find the most wealth, the most intelligence and the smallest percentage of crime. The best element of white people in the South are not in favor of oppressing the Negro, they want to help him up, but they are sometimes mistaken as to the best method of doing this. While I have spoken very plainly, I do not believe that any one will misinterpret my motives. I am not in politics per se, nor do I intend to become mere politicians, but the question I have been discussing strikes the very fundamental principles of citizenship."—Atlanta Constitution.

An Unbroken Rule.

"Look at that bicycle," exclaimed the woman as she identified it in the cloakroom and saw that it had been knocked about badly. "Yes, I've been looking at it," was the humble reply of the official. "It's all smashed to pieces." "Yes, it is." "And it was done on this line." "Yes."

"Well, what do you propose to do about it?"

"I'll report it to the foreman, ma'am, and he'll report it to the station master, and the station master to the general manager, and the general manager to the Board of Directors, and some day, three or four years hence, a lawyer will call on you and want to know why you didn't travel with your bicycle in a properly made case. That's our routine, ma'am, and we never deviate—not even when the guards forget to leave us a piece of the machine."—Exchange.

Study of Forestry.

The report of the first year's work of the School of Forestry at Cornell shows that this course has become attractive and popular. The state made an appropriation for instruction there, and devoted a further sum to the acquisition of a tract of 30,000 acres in the Adirondacks, during a period of thirty years, for practical demonstrations. The academic year began under some disadvantages, as this area had not then been transferred, yet notwithstanding that fact the class rolls in the forestry course shows thirty-one, thirty-five and fifteen students for the fall, winter and spring terms respectively.

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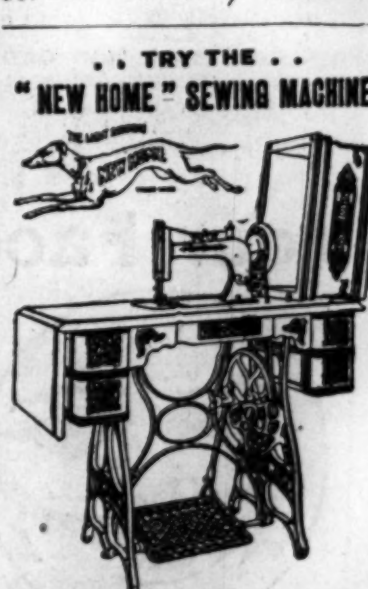
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Living Without Salt and Water.

Many people have accustomed

themselves to do without salt, and the

other day we recorded—with some

exception—a story that a busy med-

ico of Hawic (N. B.) was in the habit

of doing entirely without water for

drinking purposes. This gentleman,

Dr. John Haddon, now writes to us:

"I should like to be allowed to assure

you and your readers that it is quite

possible if a strict vegetarian diet is

adhered to. We get plenty of fluid in

a cup of tea or in fruit and other

foods, and I find it to be a great ad-

vantage, more especially when travel-

ing, to do without drinking either

water or milk, the well-known vehicle

of so many diseases." So there are

teetotalers who do not drink water.

London Chronicle.

Light and Aimless.

"Chalmers always seems to be fol-

lowing up some deep train of thought."

"Yes, but the train isn't loaded and

never gets anywhere."—Cleveland

Plain Dealer.

Try This Soup.

Fried wasp soup is considered a



I shall in this column endeavor to answer all correspondence that may be sent and I urgently request young ladies to read this column and any questions that they wish answered please send them in before Saturday of each week.

By Miss May Clematis

Nota.—It is the disposition of some people to be happy. The more you do for some people the less they appreciate it.

A.—Any girl who runs away from home without a cause, to get married is not treating her parents with due respect. A parental consent to any marriage is certainly a blessing.

Marie: You should be more guarded in your speech. Any woman who talks about another to the opposite sex is not only deceitful but abominable.

Clara:—Never think more of a man than he thinks of you and if such is the case, don't let him know it.

M. There is a much greater sin committed than dancing. Some people will swallow a camel and strain out a gnat.

You ought to cultivate the charm, sweetness of temper. No one admires an ill tempered man or woman.

R. C. While it is proper for a lady to bow to a gentleman first, still it is not just the thing for a girl to recognize a man on the street who she met at a party, except she was thrown in immediate contact with him.

It is strange to see how much interest a man will manifest in a woman until it is reciprocated and then how much abuse she gets.

Watch the woman who has always a secret to tell about her friend.

It is the knave who wants you to do something in the dark. Unmanly is the person who has axes to grind and wants to accomplish the same at another person's expense. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

I am not interested in school matters, especially when criticisms are in order.

The present superintendent of the schools is a gentleman of high repute. Any lady or gentleman can approach him, matters not how humble his stage of life may be.

Laura:—A woman can, if she will, dignify any branch of useful labor.

X. Think of an old friend while you are in prosperity as you may need him in adversity.

J. Most folks are blind when their own faults are in view.

Ellie:—It is certainly in bad taste for a girl to invite a married man to dine with her and not invite his wife. Only a woman whose motives are not pure will do this.

Always keep your engagements. Let your friends feel that you can keep your word and be depended upon.

Flora:—Your exaggeration is absurd, both in dress and talk.

Talk less about other people and study the art of dressing. A well dressed person is one who dresses tastefully, not necessarily, stylishly.

Ellie: Should your betrothed leave, I feel assured that he will return for you at the appointed time. If he doesn't just content yourself by thinking that you are rid of a deceiver.

No honest person will take exceptions to anything that is said in this column.

Emma:—Be not disturbed in mind. You ought to know that your honesty will command respect.

Miss E. H. Your intelligence is respected. You have all the characteristics of a refined woman. Dressing is an art and you have been told so often.

Ellie:—Your simplicity and refined ladyship will win for you admiration. Follow the course that you have been pursuing and you are bound to succeed.

Be careful in your deportment.

Don't allow too much familiarity.

Girls ought to know that no man respects a girl who has no respect for herself.

Miss E. J. It is quite evident that you would make a good companion.

Don't talk too much, it will do you harm.

There is no harm in going to the theater alone.

Guard against deception and deceitful persons.

H. E. Suspicion haunts the guilty mind. The suspicious person is always the most guilty.

Bindie:—You are too good to be so vindictive.

Don't think that dress is a passport for you.

Be careful how you speak and when.

It is not the best dressed girl who is the most sensible.

Bell:—I like to see a womanly woman. One who will follow her own mind and not that of another.

When one is in trouble, is the time for friends to show their esteem.

A man is seldom helped when he is going down the hill.

STRAWBERRIES.

New York City Can Have Them the Year Round.

It is a plain, practical possibility that this, the richest and most luscious of all the group known as small fruit, can be had on the table (in the vicinity of the large city markets) every day in the year, providing one is ready to pay the price for the fancy. The two most difficult months in the year in which to indulge will be September and October, but even then it is not impossible.

The question then is, how is it done? How are we to have the berries, remembering that only up to a short time ago Christmas to July was the limit. The answer is, improvement and selection of varieties, improved methods of forcing, and a wider area of supply of natural or outdoor-grown berries.

For instance, California, thanks to the improved methods of transportation, supplies the New York market in November and December; of course, the quality is not all that must be desired, still, they are strawberries. Then, beginning with Christmas Day, the vicinity of New York the near-by skilled gardeners begin to furnish us with perfect quality fruits from the hothouses. Of course, these are expensive, as every full-sized berry grown in that manner and bought from the retail dealer at that season, costs from 50c to \$1 each, or from 9c to \$12 per quart, and don't run away with the idea that there is a fortune to the grower at these figures; there is not, for the berries are costly to provide, and yield but a small profit. As the season advances the producer makes more money when he wholesales at \$3 per quart.

In February, the district of Antiochia, Fla., begins to send berries to the New York market, and they arrive in fair condition. In March the supply of greenhouse, or nearly grown berries is more abundant, and one can indulge more freely, for the best can be had at \$3 to \$4 per quart, and Floridians at \$1. In April the market is supplied from the same sources. In May we get strawberries from cold frames in this latitude and, when Florida drops out, Georgia begins; then Maryland and Delaware, next South Jersey, next Monmouth county in that state, closely followed by Long Island, and other spots around the metropolis continue the supply. Then comes the berries from up-river and up-state New York, and that formerly ended the season. But now it is prolonged hereabouts by the use of several imported varieties that have the title of "everbearing." St. Joseph is evidently the standby among these, and has proven itself capable of producing luscious berries in August and September, and next October I have not the slightest doubt but that I shall pick first quality fruit.

That completes the year's supply. So strawberries every month in the year in New York is no fancy. It has been done and will continue to be done as long as any one is rich enough and willing to pay the price. It being the privilege of the wealthy to eat such luxuries, there is no doubt but that this interesting fact will be encouraged.—American Gardening.

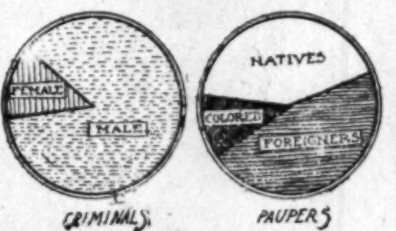
WORTH STUDYING.

Sex and Nationality in Crime and Insanity.

Four persons out of every 3,000 men, women and children in the United States are either in jail, or out in ball, or are fugitives from justice. Their total number is 90,000, out of a population estimated at 70,000,000. American women make an excellent statistician or rather, lack of showing in crime statistics. Only 6 per cent. of all those who have fallen foul of the law are women.

The sex is most prominent in what are known as crimes against society, including bigamy. To this class of offenders it contributes 25 per cent. of the total.

The total number of crimes committed against the person, running the



whole gamut from assault to murder, are 20 per cent. of the total of crimes committed in the country.

Against society are 25 per cent. of all the crimes published in the United States, while 10 per cent are miscellaneous ones which it is impossible to classify.

The proportion of the natives to the foreign classes and to the colored class among the prisoners in the United States is interesting. It is surprising to find that less than 5 per cent. of all prisoners are colored. Foreigners are much more numerous in the criminal courts, 30 per cent perhaps, while 65 per cent are natives.

It is recorded that of the total insane in the United States 7 per cent are colored, 28 per cent are foreigners and 65 per cent natives. This, of course, does not mean that the number of insane natives is greater in proportion to the population. Judged on this basis the percentage of native insane is smaller than among the foreigners or colored people. In sex there is almost no difference, the women outnumbering the men so slightly that the difference is scarcely appreciable.

In the pauper wards the relation of classes is very different. But 50 per cent. of the total number of paupers are natives, while 41 per cent are foreigners and 9 per cent are colored. The women are outnumbered by the men in the asylum throughout the country by a ratio of 44 to 56.

The insane come in large proportions from country regions, in spite of the quiet, monotonous life.

Denver's Great Chimney.

The tallest chimney of the Grant smelter is an object of interest to every visitor to Denver. It is by far the tallest smokestack in the United States, and has out two rivals in the world. The following facts will give the reader an adequate idea of the immensity of this chimney: It is 352 feet 4 inches in height. There are 1,943,000 bricks in this immense shaft.

POPE LEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Sketch of the Man Who May Follow Him.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE

A Most Impressive and Interesting Ceremonial Although the Choice Is Uncertain, It Will Probably Be An Italian Cardinal.

Pope Leo XIII. will be ninety years old on March 2. He himself contemplates with absolute calmness the end which cannot be long delayed, and has even thought of his successor.

The cable announced recently that when the Pope was performing the ceremony of opening the Holy Door at St. Peter's Cathedral, by which the Jubilee Year was begun, he remarked to those around him:

"I thank Divine Providence for granting me the grace of being able to celebrate this great function, and I wish for my successor grandeur and a long reign to the greater glory of God. My successor will be young, as compared with my own age, and will have time to see many glories of the Papacy and the Church."

It is further stated that His Holiness clearly designated Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, Prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics, as his successor.

That Cardinal Gotti is a leading candidate for election to the Papal



(Cardinal Gotti.)

throne is generally admitted, and the chief basis for this candidature rests upon the personal preference of Pope Leo himself.

Cardinal Gotti was born in Genoa March 29, 1834, and is now sixty-five years of age. When he was only sixteen years old this student of the Jesuit College entered the Order of St. Anne as a member of the order of the Barefooted Carmelites under the name of Hieronymus Marie. He distinguished himself as a student by the power of clear exposition in recitation and the depth of his learning. After graduation he taught, not only theology, but, by his own request, became an instructor of mathematics in the Institute for Naval Cadets at Genoa. Many of his pupils now command the vessels of the Italian navy.

Unlike some of the Cardinals, he rejects all luxury, and while he wears the fine purple raiment prescribed by law for those of his office, he sleeps on a monk's bed in a cell in the Forum of Trajan.

The election of a Pope is perhaps the most impressive and interesting ceremonial that can take place in the world to-day. The Roman ceremonial prescribes that as soon as the Pope is dead all the officials are to leave the palace except the Cardinal Camerlengo. As soon as he has declared the Pope to be dead the secretaries bring the ring of the Fisherman and the seal of the Pontiff to him and he breaks them with a hammer. The secretary of the Sacred College sends notices to all absent Cardinals, informing them of the death of the Pope, and without any formal summons they hasten to the election. On the morning of the eleventh day after the Pope's death the Cardinals gather in the Basilica of St. Peter and the Cardinal Dean there celebrates the Mass of the Holy Ghost. After this is finished, while the Veni Creator is being sung, they proceed to the Clave in the Vatican Palace. The laws concerning the election are read to them, and the Cardinals promise under oath to observe them.

Once having entered the Conclave they cannot leave until after the election of the new Pope. If a Cardinal should become ill he cannot return, nor can he have any voice in the election. The windows of that part of the Vatican Palace set apart for the Conclave are wall'd up, and all doors leading to the Conclave are likewise closed except one, which is doubly locked, and only opened to permit a sick Cardinal to leave or one who comes late to enter. Food and whatever else may be necessary is introduced through a turning box, which is also doubly locked. Each Cardinal is assigned to a cell by lot, and over the cell is placed his coat-of-arms, covered with green serge, or with purple, if he has been created by the deceased Pontiff.

When some one of the candidates is elected his name is declared, the Junior Cardinal Deacon rings a bell and the master of ceremonies to the secretary of the Sacred College enter the chapel. The Cardinal Dean, with two others, approach the Cardinal elected and ask him if he accepts the Papacy. He asks the new Pope what name he intends to take and the secretary records it. Two Cardinal Deacons conduct the new Pontiff behind the high altar, where he puts on the Pontifical vestments. He is then placed before the high altar, where, seated in the chair of state, he receives the salutations of all the Cardinals.

Each one kisses his foot, his hand and his mouth, the Cardinal Camerlengo places on his finger the ring of the Fisherman, which the Pontiff then gives to the master of ceremonies to be placed on the altar. Then he has his name engraved on it. Then the first Cardinal Deacon, preceded by the musicians and the choir singing "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," goes to the balcony over the entrance to the palace to declare to the people the election of the Pontiff.

BOER FARMERS.

They Spend Their Days in Ease and Content.

With his pipe and tobacco and his constantly replenished cup of so-called coffee the country Boer is content to spend his days in comparative idleness. From his home-made chair of leather thongs on a wooden frame, standing on the veranda of his home, he shouts directions to the various "boys" or natives at work in the wagon house or down by the stream. As for himself, particularly if he has grown-up sons, he does little, if any, manual work, and still less mental. He vegetates, ruminates and expectorates in the beatitude of nothing accomplished, nothing done to earn a night's repose.

Very good tobacco is grown in the Transvaal particularly in the Potchefstroom district, and under the Magaliesberg Mountains, near Rustenberg. It is a ways home cured and dried. At first it strikes one as peculiar, and not altogether palatable, as it is very dry and almost powdery, with an individual flavor which is all its own; but gradually one grows accustomed to it, and eventually one refuses to smoke anything else. It is absolutely pure and healthy. Everybody smokes it all day long, and there is no throat-tickling, no harshness and no heat about it. The farmer produces it for about 18 cents a pound, and it is sent to the town in great circular rolls, weighing about 40 pounds each. When cut and unraveled, it is retailed at 25 and 35 cents a pound, and search the world over you will find nowhere better pipe tobacco.

Among the older Boers it was considered highly indecorous for a woman to allow her hair to be seen, even by her sons or daughters. It was always, night and day, carefully concealed beneath a gigantic sunbonnet or "kappie," which projected far in front of the face, somewhat after the fashion of the old poke bonnet.

The women's dress is almost always black—a heavy twill material akin to balize or bombazine. It sticks out straight all the way around like a sort of crinoline.

On an ordinary farm, which may be anything from 20 to 200 miles from a town of any sort, the shopping—apart from the quarterly visit to Naamkwal, or Holy Communion—is conducted through the agency of a "smaas." This is to all intents and purposes, a peddler, who goes from farm to farm with a tray or jewelry and nicknacks in front of him and a pack upon his back, ready to deal in anything and everything that will yield a handsome profit.

A few quaint, home-made medicines are kept at hand in every farmhouse, for the Boer is always falling sick of some more or less imaginary complaint, and wants to be coddled, doctored and physicked with all manner of extraordinary concoctions. A favorite remedy for children's convulsions is dog's blood made hot and mixed with vinegar, while vulture's fat and jackal's liver combined is supposed to cure ague and shivering fever.

The juice of wild aloes is a sort of general all-around tonic, which is given frequently and freely for colds and coughs, and an ointment made from the fat of a viakvark, or wild pig, is always used for sprains or bruises. All these things are "old women's remedies," but whether it is that faith has a good deal to do with a cure, it is quite certain that many of them are extraordinarily efficacious. Some of the prescriptions for preparations of herbs have been handed down to the Boers by native doctors, and are very often successful in mitigating, if not in curing, minor ailments.

Before the advent of the railway in the Transvaal, and even now in those districts into which the iron horse has not yet penetrated, the whole of the transport, or carrying trade, is conducted by kurveyers. Every other Boer farmer's son is, or was, a kurveyor, or carrier. They only stock in trade was a wagon or 16 oxen. The former, usually built in the Cape Colony at one or other of the famous wagon works, is a strong, heavy, well-put-together concern, either half or fully tented, capable of carrying goods to a weight of five or six tons, and drawn by eight spans of two each, of oxen, or by a short riemle, or strap, attached to the horns of the near side leader. On the wagon sits the kurveyor, flourishing a twenty-foot whip at the end of a long bamboo whip stick. With quite extraordinary dexterity he is able to flick any one of his team on any part of the body, if he thinks that particular ox is lagging a bit, or not doing his share of the pulling. The worst ox of the team, the one which always comes in for the most punishment, is, in a spirit of derision, always called "Engelschman," or Englishman.

Not So Cold as It Looked.

"Yes," I suppose this does look like cold work," said a West Philadelphia housemaid, as her employer stopped a moment on Saturday morning to express a word of sympathy for her in her apparently chilling job. She knelt in the bitter cold, with bare arms and hands, and scrubbed her employer's marble steps. The wet, white flesh of her hand and pretty arms brought forth words of commiseration from the man. She thanked him for them and said: "When you see us bare-armed maids hanging out clothes that freeze stiff before we get the clothespins in them, or when you see us scrubbing, like me, marble steps that ice over as fast as they are wetted, you think it's hard work? Well, truly, we are comfortable enough. We keep our arms and hands wet with hot water, and that is as good a protection against cold as sealskin is. As long as we keep the exposed flesh wet, it isn't really bare and exposed at all; it's protected perfectly. It looks cold, doesn't it?" asked the housemaid, glancing at her pretty bare arms.—Philadelphia Record.

Spider Plague in Japan.

Spiders are a serious plague in Japan. They spin their webs on the telegraph wires, and are so numerous as to cause a serious loss of insulation. Sweeping the wires does little good, as the spiders begin all over again.



IN THE BEE

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A. W. GARRETT, Pres.

Found the Ring.
An interesting story comes from Provo regarding the age of miracles. For those who are not superstitious it is doubly entertaining. During a recent visit of President George Q. Cannon to the Southern town he was entertained at the home of L. Holbrook, manager of the Grand Central Mine. Mr. Holbrook's fifteen-year-old daughter Aura told President Cannon that she had dreamed three times that she had found a diamond ring, and in the third dream a man giving his name as Van-ness, and address Dallas, Texas, had told her he lost a ring while going through Provo 10 years ago, and that she could find it under a certain rock, giving minute details as to the location of the same. President Cannon listened to the story with interest, and at its conclusion told the girl she should follow up her dream. Aura got on her wheel and rode away. In less than two minutes she returned, holding a diamond ring in her hand. She claims to have found it in the place described by her dreamland visitant.

It is interesting to know that Miss Aura has a fondness for diamond rings and has answered a great many advertisements of them.—Salt Lake Herald.

Stole Watch to Get Square.

"Great Scott! but that's a fine watch," came from the chorus. "Where did you get it?" "Stole it," answered its possessor calmly. "You don't believe me, do you?" he went on. "Well, I'll tell you how it happened. I was on a Western district which enjoyed the reputation of being the toughest one covered by the house. I had some time to kill and so went into one of the gambling joints. It isn't necessary to go into details as to what happened. As luck would have it, there were a half dozen others in the place beside myself, who might be considered as possible victims. When the time came the lights were put out suddenly and then we had "rough house" for about ten minutes. In the middle of it I felt somebody grab my watch, and reached out after him. I caught some one and felt that he was just putting a watch in his trousers pocket. I gave him a hard wrench and got the timepiece. Then I broke away. When I got to the light I found the watch was this one. As I never heard from the owners, I have kept it to compensate for the loss of mine." After which the waiter hurried over in response to six different signals.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Turkey Five Feet High.

John McCormick, a farmer who resides across the river from here in Illinois, is the owner of a turkey gobbler which towers in the air five feet and weighs 65 pounds. It looks more like an ostrich than a turkey. Its legs at the feet are an inch and a half in diameter, while close to the body they are the same size of an ordinary man's arm at the elbow. The bird's wings measure seven feet from tip to tip. Clinton, Ia., Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

How Can You Say

So good second hand Typewriters at such low prices We are frequently asked. The answer is easy. We give the agency of the JEWETT, the latest and highest of all high grade type writers. In exchange for it we get the best of other makes, and by having exceptional advantages to put these machines in first class order. We are enabled to give \$100 values to those wishing writers of any kind. If you have or have not a Typewriter, give us your address, and we will freely give you points upon writing machines that may be of value to you, also a description of the Jewett writer. Address: NEWMAN & SON, DEALERS IN Standard Typewriters THE CALIGRAPH, TELEPHONE 1111, No. 611 Seventh Street N. W.

HERE'S A LITTLE Pointer for You



ATTENTION! LADIES!

HAIR RESTORER

All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

1545 4th Street Northwest.

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Only one man,

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THE FOOT WEAR, OF THEIR \$40,000 STOCK WITHOUT RESERVE.
BELOW A FEW ITEMS ARE QUOTED TO GIVE YOU AN IDEA.

Choice of our LADIES' FINEST SHOES \$2.19



This gives you extraordinary selection of the Very Finest kinds of Footwear and the assortment is so immense that a Feet and fancies can be suited exactly for the small price. \$2.19

Ladies' Easy comfortable house slippers, now 29c
Men's and Ladies' fancy house slippers, all kinds 79c
Boy's and Misses' fine shoes \$1.25 kinds, now 89c
Mens' and Ladies' Chic Style, Shoes worth 1.75, now \$1.19
2nd Choice of fine shoes for Gents and Ladies, values up to 3.00 a pair going for \$1.69

SPECIAL: Mr. A. J. Johnson, formerly in our employ, is again with us as ever ready to serve his numerous friends with shoes that'll make their feet glad.



FOR MEN

Swagger Styles of all the latest conceits of Fine Shoes in Patent Leather, Tan, Russia Calf, Black Vica Kid and Box Calf.

In Button and Lace, Bull Dog, Pug and Vienna Toes, all sizes and widths. Many worth regularly 5.00; some 4.00 and a few 3.50, all bunched now at \$2.19

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SIGN: The Old Women In the Shoe.

NEXT TO WOOLWORTH'S 10 cent store.

Ladies' Tailoring.

Designing, Remodeling, and Dress-making in All Branches. Perfect fit Guaranteed. Latest Paris Fashions. —G. MME. L. R. CLARKE, O— Agent and Directress of the Baugman Tailor System. Special inducements to apprentices. 1519 P Street, N. W.

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333 Virginia Avenue S. W. European and American Plan. The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the city.

Our Bar Attached... The best wines, imported brands. Fine old whiskeys always on hand. Good Havana cigars.

Our rooms are large and airy in summer, and well heated in winter. —ms with or without board. Single —ms 50 cents and \$1. James Orway Holmes, Prop.

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LADIES' CAFE SECOND FLOOR MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS. Oysters in every style.

Conrad F. Grieb 636 D. street n. w. Formerly of 315 8th St. Merchant's Lunch from 11.30 to 6. Best Grades of Beers.

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Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical or ladies and gentlemen's wearing apparel. Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

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H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n. w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED FLEDS FOR SALE.

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The only article ever manufactured that actually takes the KINKS out of the hair. It will make the hair straight soft, pliable and beautiful. Nicely perfumed Guaranteed pure and harmless. One bottle will convince the most doubtful that it will do all that we claim for it.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Lee's Medicant Company.

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SEE THE \$10

BARGAINS IN PIANOS

Upright and Square Piano.

On easy Terms

Stieff Piano Warerooms,

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Gold filled watch, sold by R. HARRIS & 7th and D n. w.

A large republican meeting was held at Bennings Monday night and endorsed Col. M. M. Parker.

Fully 300 Republicans, comprising the 3d, 4th and 5th districts, held meetings Thursday night.

Gaines and Gassins, the proprietors of the Academy Cafe, are able to give you first class meals.

Invitations were issued by Mr. Daniel Murray this week to several republicans. There were about ten present.

Do you want a first class picture taken? Mr. Van L. Price is the only man in the city who is able to give satisfaction. Give him a trial.

Over 200 invitations were sent out by John F. Cook, of the 7th district Monday, but only several responded. After the officers had been elected there remained no one to follow.

The 20th Century series at the 2d Baptist Church were largely attended this week. Some of the best known people in the city delivered addresses.

The Republicans of the 8th and 9th districts held an enthusiastic meeting jointly Wednesday night. Dr. J. E. Jones, of the Star, was endorsed for an alternate to the next convention.

There will be a Silver Jubilee or 25th anniversary celebration of the induction of Rev. John Albert Johnson in the Christian ministry Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at the Metropolitan Church.

HORN THE TAILOR.

If you want a first class suit of clothes made from imported goods, don't fail to call and see the best tailor in town, Mr. Horn.

VIEWS OF HAWAIIANS.

A DELEGATION APPEARS BEFORE THE HOUSE TERRITORIES COMMITTEE.

Before the House Committee on Territories Monday R. W. Wilcox, a native Hawaiian, spoke in general approval of the Hawaiian bill but urged that the provisions as to the crown and the provisions as to these lands, he claimed, rightfully belonged to the heirs of the old line of kings.

Attorney General Smith of the Hawaiian administration and Gen. Hartwell of the Hawaiian bar supported the bill. Gilbert F. Little, a Hawaiian attorney, presented the views of the small property owners and Americans in Hawaii and incidentally took occasion to sharply criticize the present island administration.

Mr. Wilcox will sail for Hawaii in July. He will be accompanied by a well known colored lawyer of this city.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A WARNING TO THE NEGRO.—THE WHITE ASSISTANT MAKING INROADS IN THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The opinion of the people is that there is an attempt on the part of the white school officials to make inroads in the colored schools. The hauling of ashes in the colored schools which heretofore came under Mr. Cook, the colored superintendent has been given to the white assistant. If the white people insist on white school officials in the colored schools the colored people will insist on colored teachers in the white schools. The law calls for one white and one colored superintendent of the colored schools. Now if the trustees are dissatisfied with Mr. Cook let them appoint another superintendent in his place. The colored people will not tolerate the abolition of the office of colored superintendent.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

"The New Factor in Education" was the subject of a very logical and scholarly paper read by Prof. J. D. Baltimore before the Congressional Lyceum Sunday afternoon last. The fact that Prof. Baltimore is assistant principal of the Manual Training School, brought out a very large attendance including T. H. Wright, Esq., and Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, trustees of the Public Schools, and a number of teachers.

The musical exercises were under the direction of Prof. W. J. Edwards, invocation by Mr. Williams of the Third Baptist Church.

Prof. Baltimore said in part, "Few subjects of human thought are receiving more attention than that of education. Educational experiments and discussions are the order of the day. I submit my views on this branch of education now under consideration, with diffidence, first because manual training is the latest addition to our public school curriculum, and has just passed its tentative period and become an acknowledged educational factor; secondly, I have read very little on the subject, owing to the scarcity of literature on this important branch of public instruction. The literary school is the motive power, the manual training school is the mechanical factor; either by itself can accomplish but little, but working together they move the world."

"I wish it distinctly understood that I do not undervalue, nor have I the least desire to antagonize classical education; for I believe that the world's progress would be slow without it. I also believe that the works of Homer, Euclid, Pythagoras, Cicero and other great poets, mathematicians, philosophers and historians of antiquity, are just as essential to this advanced civilization as the achievements and discoveries of Watt, Morse, Edison, Roentgen and others."

The essayist concluded by calling attention to the fact that Mr. J. H. M. the present director of the Manual Training School was the pioneer teacher of manual training in the District.

The paper was highly discussed by trustees T. H. Wright, Esq., and Dr. Geo. H. Richardson, Prof. N. E. Weatherless of the High School, Mr.

A. L. Manly, Editor of the Daily Record, and Mr. W. C. Payne. All highly complimented the speaker for his timely and thoughtful paper.

Miss Grace Daniels was liberally applauded for the acceptable manner in which she rendered an instrumental solo, Miss Louise Coleman having to leave for home in consequence of sudden illness. Prof. R. J. Daniels took her place as pianist.

Tomorrow at 3:30 P. M., Mr. W. T. Menard, correspondent of the New York Age will present a paper on the "Judicial System of our Country."

COL. JOHNSON.

The genial Col. Johnson who can be found at Heilbrun's Shoe Store is now just as busy as he can be. It looks like the old stand again to see Col. Johnson at the head of this old and reliable firm. He is a lady drawer. The ladies are always glad to have him wait on them, because he is so accommodating and polite. He gives entire satisfaction always to those who call to see him.

Among the best papers read at the 20th Century Meeting of the 2d Baptist Church were those by Rev. O. G. Thomas of Asbury M. E. Church, Rev. Walter H. Brooks, and Miss Lucy E. Moten. Miss Moten's paper was on Education.

RIGHTS OF A HORSE.

Animals Rescued by the Humane Society Caused a Lawsuit.

For the first time in the history of the state of Colorado the right of a horse as being entitled to sufficient food and proper shelter at his master's expense is to be tested before the courts, with the Humane Society upholding the horse's side of the case.

The facts of the case are as follows: During the extreme cold weather and period of deep snows last January, Agent Bailey received reports that there was a band of horses, thirteen or fourteen in number, twelve miles up in the mountains from Wauwata, and that the animals were snowed in and starving to death. They had been turned out by their owner, a shift for themselves during the winter. With a companion he made a trip on snowshoes to the place, and after considerable difficulty found the animals. They were in the heavy timber. The snow, five or six feet deep on a level, they had packed down by tramping about, so that they were shut in by the white walls of snow several feet high, forming a "yard" such as the elk make in the aspen thickets during the winter. The poor beasts were terribly emaciated, and in the last extremities of starvation.

Agent Bailey and his companion returned to Wauwata and went back on snowshoes as soon as possible with hay for the all but famished animals. One or two died from cold and privation. In spite of the efforts of the two men, it was three weeks before a path could be beaten to the town and the horses able to travel. They were then taken to Wauwata, and the owners, known from the brands on the horses, notified.

Agent Bailey demanded from each owner pay for the food taken to the horses and the necessary expense in removing them from the mountains. This was refused by the owners, and the horses were held by the agent. A suit to replevin was then instituted by the owners for the recovery of the horses.

This is the case as it stands, and the decision of the court will determine whether or not a horse that has been left by his owner to starve during the winter may contract a board bill for which the master is liable, and in a large degree fix the relations of owner and owned.—Denver Post.

Miles Covered by Those Who Dance.

A Chicago physician with a statistical turn of mind has been estimating the proper distance covered by a woman in dancing through the ordinary ballroom programme.

An average waltz, the doctor estimates, takes one over three-quarters of a mile; the same distance is covered with a polka, while a rapid gallop will oblige you to travel just about a mile.

Say there are twelve waltzes, which is a fair average. These alone make nine miles. Three gallops added to this make the distance twelve miles, while from three to five other dances at half a mile each bring up the total to from thirteen to fifteen miles. This, too, is without reckoning the promenades and the extras.

"As a means of exercise," says the physician, "it will thus be seen that dancing stands at the head of the list. In golf, for instance, the major part of the exercise consists in the walking around the links, following up the ball, and yet even in golf, not so much ground is covered as in an evening's dancing."—Chronicle.

Nearly Killed by Her Comb.

Mrs. Noah Brown, residing on Colrain avenue, met with a peculiar accident the other day. Mrs. Brown was waiting on her husband, who was in bed suffering with a sprained ankle. She had occasion to stoop down in front of an open fire grate, and as she did so a celluloid comb worn in her hair exploded with sufficient force to throw her to the floor some distance away. Following the explosion the comb ignited.

Most of Mrs. Brown's hair was burned off, her eyebrows and lashes were scorched and she was severely burned about the face and neck. Considerable effort was required to prevent the carpets and other furnishings from catching fire, as it was found impossible to extinguish the blazing comb after it had been pulled from her hair. The explosion was accompanied by a report similar to that of a blank cartridge discharged in a pistol, and was heard by several people.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Rank Immaterial.

A day or so after the battle of Dundee, two of the Dublin Fusiliers encountered and captured two Boers on the veldt. "Who are you? What have you got?" "Fork out!" said Tommy. "My dear fellow," one of the Dutchmen replied in a tone of injured remonstrance, "you must not talk to me like that. I am a field cornet" (very important official in their own estimation). "I don't care whether you're a field—trumpet," was Mr. Atkin's quick retort. "Fork out,"—Westminster Gazette.